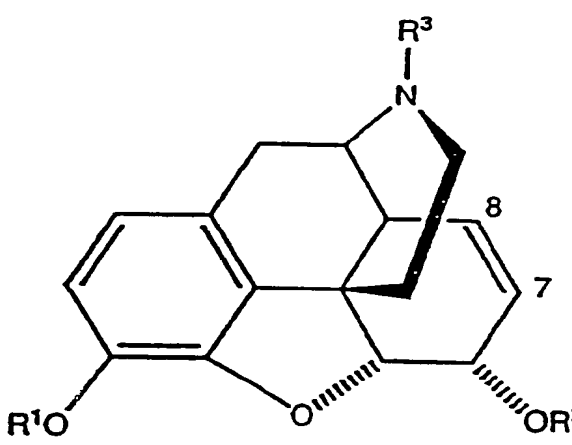




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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> (I) </div>		
(57) Abstract <p>Morphine-6-glucuronide or substituted morphine-6-glucuronide of formulae (I) is made by conjugation of a glucuronate ester and/or substituted glucuronate ester with morphine or substituted morphine in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst and in the absence of silver catalysts and barium hydroxide and other heavy metal derivatives.</p>		

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A PROCESS FOR MAKING MORPHINE-6-GLUCURONIDE OR
SUBSTITUTED MORPHINE-6-GLUCURONIDE

This invention relates to a process for making morphine-6-glucuronide or substituted morphine-6-glucuronide.

Morphine-6- β -D-glucuronide (M6G) is a metabolite of morphine in the human body and is a more powerful analgesic than morphine itself (R. Osborne et al., The Lancet, 1988, 828 and literature cited therein). It has previously been synthesised by H. Yoshimura et al., (Chem. Pharm. Bull., 1968, 16, 2114) and others e.g. (P-A Carrupt. et al., J. Med. Chem., 1991, 34, 1272) using the Koenigs-Knorr procedure whereby methyl (tri-O-acetyl-D-glucopyranosylbromide)uronate is synthesised (G.N. Bollenback et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1955, 5, 231) and reacted with 3-acetylmorphine in the presence of silver carbonate in refluxing benzene. The final isolation of morphine-6-glucuronide requires liberating it from an insoluble barium salt prior to purification by recrystallisation (H. Yoshimura et al. Chem. Pharm. Bull. ., loc. cit. and P-A. Carrupt et al., J. Med. Chem., loc. cit.). Morphine-6-glucuronide is now required in substantial quantities for extensive biological and clinical evaluations. The trace amounts of heavy metals from the Koenigs-Knorr method

of production can be very difficult to remove in the final product. Another problem associated with the Koenigs-Knorr reaction is that glycoside formation involves an unstable sugar derivative and a heterogenous reaction system which leads to variable yields of the conjugate and difficulties in purification when the synthesis of morphine-6-glucuronide is carried out on a larger scale.

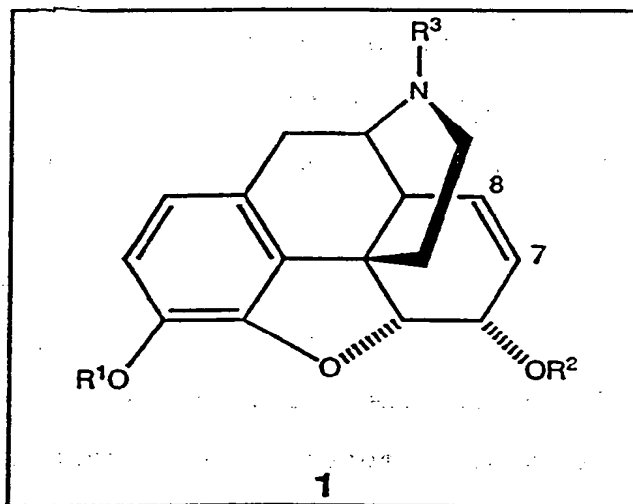
Similar problems were encountered on producing morphine-3,6-diglucuronide. This compound is also of importance as a metabolite of morphine and its monoglucuronides.

The present invention has been made from a consideration of these problems.

It is the object of the present invention to provide new preparations of morphine-6-glucuronide and morphine-3,6-diglucuronide and their derivatives which use stable intermediates and avoid the Koenigs-Knorr procedure involving the use of heavy metal derivatives e.g. silver and barium reagents in the synthetic process.

According to the present invention there is provided a process for making morphine-6-glucuronide or

substituted morphine-6-glucuronide of the following formulae:-



Wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 may be any of the following:-

R^1 = alkyl, aryl, acyl, silyl, phosphate, sulphate, hydrogen or glycoside.

R^2 = glycoside esters.

R^3 = alkyl, aryl, hydrogen, $(CH_2)_nX$ where $X = NRR^4$, alkoxy, aryloxy or halogen.

Positions 7,8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-,

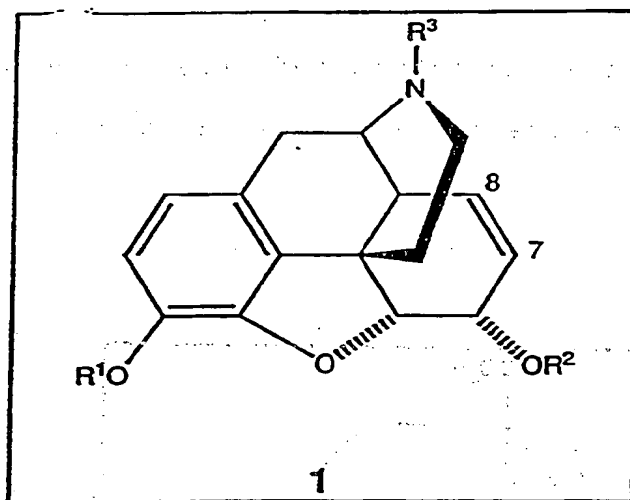
dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen) adducts.

The method comprising the steps of conjugating a glucuronate ester and/or a substituted glucuronate ester with morphine or substituted morphine using acid catalysis to yield the morphine glucuronate derivative, followed by replacement of R^1 (of formula 1) by hydrogen and ester hydrolysis of the glucuronate at R^2 (of formula 1).

Preferably R^1 , R^2 and R^3 of the morphine-6-glucuronide or substituted morphine-6-glucuronide are present in one of the following combinations:-

R ¹	R ²	R ³
H	β -D-glucuronyl	methyl
β -D-glucuronyl	β -D-glucuronyl	methyl
acetyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
benzoyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
H	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
^t butyldimethylsilyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
isobutyryl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	acetyl	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	H	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
propionyl	H	methyl
isobutyryl	H	methyl
pivalyl	H	methyl
^t butyldimethylsilyl	H	methyl
methyl	glucuronic acid	methyl
H	glucuronic acid	methyl, \rightarrow O
H	glucuronic acid	(CH ₂) _n X
		X= NRR ⁴ , OR,
		halogen

The morphine or substituted morphine may comprise the following formula:-



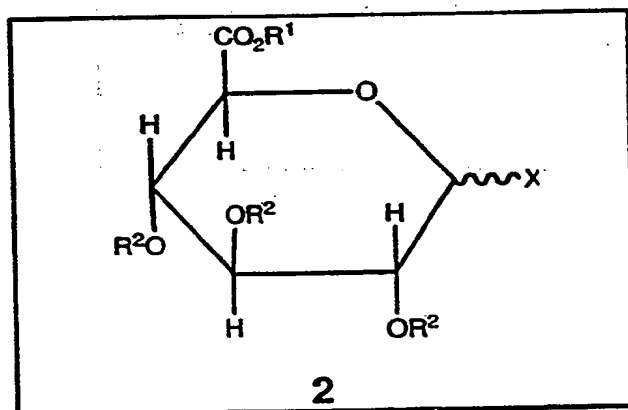
Positions 7,8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-, dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen) adducts.

Wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 may be any of the following combinations:-

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R^1	R^2	R^3
H	H	methyl
acyl	H	alkyl
silyl	H	alkyl
alkyl	H	alkyl
aralkyl	H	alkyl

The glucuronate esters and substituted glucuronate esters may comprise the following formulae:-



Wherein

R^1 = alkyl or aryl.

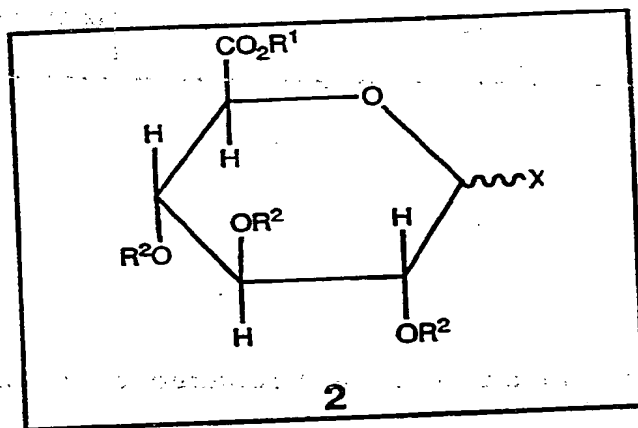
- 8 -

R^2 = acyl, silyl, alkyl, benzyl or aryl and

X = O-acyl, $OC(NH)CCl_3$, $OC(NH)C(halogen)_2R$,
inorganic ester, e.g. phosphate, sulphate,
derivatives

These compounds can be prepared by adapting the procedure given in the specific examples of the present application.

The glucuronate esters and substituted glucuronate esters preferably comprise the following formulae:



Wherein R^1 , R^2 and X comprise any of the

following:-

R ¹	R ²	X
methyl	acetyl	Br
alkyl	acyl	O- acyl
alkyl	acyl	OH
alkyl	acyl	O-C(NH)-CCl ₃
methyl	acetyl	α -Cl
methyl	acetyl	β -Cl
methyl	isobutyryl	β -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	α -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	OH (α/β)
methyl	isobutyryl	α -OH
methyl	isobutyryl	α -trichloroacetyl imidoyl
methyl	isobutyryl	Br (α/β)
methyl	pivalyl	β -pivalyl
methyl	benzoyl	benzoyl (α/β)

These compounds can be prepared by adapting the procedure given in the specific examples of the present application.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the phenolic group of the morphine-6-glucuronide or substituted

morphine-6-glucuronide esters is protected. The protected esters may then be isolated. This is followed by alkaline or enzymatic hydrolysis or removal of silyl protecting groups using fluoride for example.

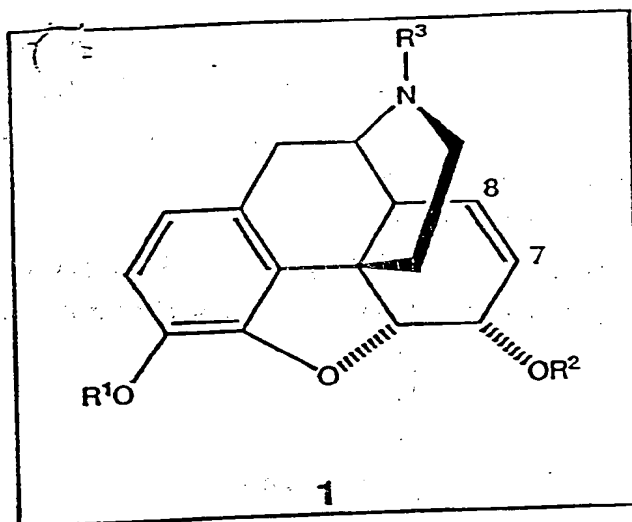
The process of the present invention avoids the use of barium hydroxide and other heavy metals in the synthesis.

This invention uses D-glucurono-6,3-lactone which is converted to esters of tetra-O-acyl- β -D-glucopyranuronates 2 (where the acyl group could include acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, pivalyl, and other esters of organic acids as well as inorganic esters). The product could then be condensed directly in the presence of a catalyst such as trimethylsilyl triflate or a Lewis acid, with morphine or a derivative whereby the phenolic OH group is protected, e.g. as a silyl, alkyl or aryl ether group or alternatively with an acyl group such as acetyl, benzoyl, isobutyryl, pivalyl and esters of other organic acid as well as inorganic esters. After condensation, protecting groups can be removed by hydrolysis or other selective cleavage. An alternative method of synthesis involves the selective cleavage at position 1 of the ester tetra-O-acyl- β -D-glucopyranuronate (X of formula 2 is O-acyl) to give

the corresponding hemiacetal (X is OH) followed by formation of the imidate (X is OC(NH)CCl₃) using for example trichloroacetonitrile in the presence of potassium carbonate or other group I metal carbonates rather than the sodium hydride previously used for such transformations of sugar esters. (R.R. Schmidt, Angew., Chem., Int.Ed. Engl. 1986, 25, 212).

Condensation of the imidate in the presence of a Lewis acid, e.g boron trifluoride etherate with either morphine or a suitably protected derivative at position 3 leads to successful glycoside formation. Alternatively the hemiacetal itself can be used or converted to derivatives with other good leaving groups at C-1 for glycoside formation under acid catalysis.

The present invention has been used to produce a large number of new compounds. These compounds include morphine-6-glucuronide derivatives of the following formula:

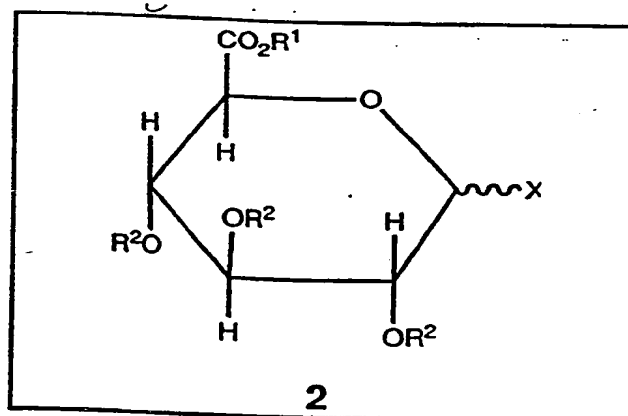


Positions 7, 8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-, dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen). adducts.

Wherein R¹, R² and R³ may be any of the following combinations:-

R ¹	R ²	R ³
acetyl	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
benzoyl	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
H	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
^t butyldimethylsilyl	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
isobutyryl	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	acetyl	methyl
methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	H	methyl
methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl β-D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
propionyl	H	methyl
isobutyryl	H	methyl
pivalyl	H	methyl
H	glucuronic acid	methyl, → O
H	glucuronic acid	(CH ₂) _n X
		X= NRR ⁴ , OR, halogen

The process of the invention has also utilised a large number of new sugars of the following formulae:-



- 14 -

Wherein R^1 , R^2 and X may be any of the following combinations:-

R^1	R^2	X
methyl	isobutyryl	β -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	α -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	OH (α/β)
methyl	isobutyryl	α -OH
methyl	isobutyryl	α -trichloroacetyl imidoyl
methyl	isobutyryl	Br (α/β)

As specified previously these compounds can be prepared by adapting the procedure given for the specific examples of the present application.

The present invention is described in more detail by way of the following non-limiting examples.

Preparation of 3-acetylmorphine (1; $R^1=Ac$, $R^2=H$, $R^3=Me$).

To a stirred suspension of morphine (4g, 14mmol) in 10% aqueous sodium bicarbonate (377ml) was added

acetic anhydride (19ml) over 8.5 minutes. 15 minutes after the addition, ice cold water (300ml) was added and the solution was extracted with dichloromethane (200ml). The organic extract was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and the solvent removed in vacuo to leave a sticky white residue. Trituration with ether gave 3-acetylmorphine (3.68g, 80%). The corresponding 3-pivalyl, 3-isobutyryl, 3-propionyl and other 3-acyl derivatives of morphine were also prepared.

Preparation of 3-tert-butyldimethylsilylmorphine (TBDMS-morphine)

To a stirred suspension of anhydrous morphine (7.01mmol) at -78°C in anhydrous THF (15ml) was added 1.6M butyllithium (4.8ml, 0.492g, 7.68mmol) over 8 minutes. 42 minutes later, a solution of TBDMS chloride (1.27g, 8.43mmol) in anhydrous THF (10ml) was added over 10 minutes. The mixture was left to warm up gradually to room temperature overnight by which time all the material had gone into solution. Water was then added to the mixture which was extracted with dichloromethane several times. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered and the solvent removed in vacuo to leave an off-white film. Chromatography over silica using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ (5:1) as eluent afforded the product as a white solid (1.58g, 56%). Recrystallisation from Et_2O /petrol (boiling point $40-60^\circ$) gave white crystalline

needles (1.37g), m.p. = 120-122°C.

Preparation of methyl 1,2,3,4-tetra-O-pivalylglucuronate.

To a suspension of glucuronolactone (10g, 57 mmol) in MeOH (53ml) was added NaOMe powder (13mg). The mixture was left to stir overnight by which time all material had gone into solution. The solvent was removed in vacuo to leave a brown residue, which was dissolved in pyridine (34ml) and dichloromethane (35 ml) and then cooled to 0°C. Pivalyl chloride (63ml, 61.66g, 0.511mmol) was then added over 2 hours keeping the reaction temperature below 15°C. The mixture was allowed to warm up gradually to room temperature overnight. More dichloromethane was then added, the mixture was washed with 1M HCl (5 x 40ml), sodium bicarbonate (5 x 50ml), and brine before drying over Na₂SO₄, filtering and evaporating to leave a pale coloured residue. Addition of petrol (boiling point 40-60°) and subsequent cooling in the refrigerator afforded a white solid which was filtered, washed with more petrol (boiling point 40-60°) and dried in a vacuum oven at 40°C (25mm Hg) to give the product (9.66g, 32%) as white crystals, m.p. 149°C. The corresponding isobutyrate was made by an analogous procedure.

Preparation of methyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetylglucuronate

(2, $R^1 = \text{Me}$, $R^2 = \text{Ac}$, $X = \text{OH}$).

Ammonia gas pre-dried by passing it through a bed of sodium hydroxide was bubbled through dichloromethane (200ml) at -4°C over 1 hour at a rate which kept the temperature below 0°C . The sugar acetate ($R^1 = \text{Me}$, $R^2 = \text{Ac}$, $X = \text{OAc}$) (6g, 16mmol) was added to this solution which was stirred at 0°C for 3.5 hours and then left to stand at room temperature. After 6 hours nitrogen gas was bubbled through the yellow solution for 5 minutes and the mixture left to stand for a further 9.5 hours. By this time some brown gummy material had been deposited and t.l.c. on silica (1:1, petrol (boiling point $40-60^\circ$)/EtOAc) indicated that no starting material was left. Nitrogen gas was then bubbled through the solution for 20 minutes and the solution was extracted with ice-cold 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid, then water. After the two phases had been separated, the organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and the solvent removed in vacuo to leave the crude product (3.83g) as a white foam. This product is a mixture of α and β anomers which can be crystallised from chloroform/petrol (boiling point $40-60^\circ$). TLC: $R_f = 0.3$ (1:1 petrol (boiling point $40-60^\circ$)/EtOAc). IR: $3670-3120$, 2940 , 1710 , 1440 cm^{-1}

The corresponding isobutyrate was made in a similar way.

Preparation of methyl 2,3,4-tri-O-acetyl-1-O-(trichloroacetimidoyl)- α -D-glucuronate (2; $R^1=Me$, $R^2=Ac$, $X=OC(NH)CCl_3$)

To a solution of the preceding hemiacetal (2.8g, 8.4mmol) in dichloromethane (30ml) at room temperature was added trichloroacetonitrile (4.4ml, 6.39g, 43.9mmol) and the solution stirred for 10 minutes. Potassium carbonate was then added and within minutes the mixture started to get darker. After 30 hours it was filtered through a short pad of silica, eluting with ether. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product as a sticky pale yellow solid (3.7g, 93%) which was recrystallised from isopropanol as white crystals (3.1g). m.p. = 107-108°.

TLC: R_f = 0.52 (1:1 petrol (boiling point 40-60°)/EtOAc)

IR: 3320, 2980, 1720, 1680 cm^{-1}

1H (CDCl₃: 8.76 (1H, bs, HN); 6.63 (1H, d, $J=3.5Hz$, 1-H); 5.63 (1H, t, $J=9.7Hz$, 4-H); 5.27 (1H, t, $J=9.7Hz$, 3-H); 5.15 (1H, dd, $J=3.5, 9.7Hz$, 2-H); 4.49 (1H, d, $J=9.7Hz$, 5-H); 3.75 (3H, s, CO₂Me); 2.05 (6H, s, Ac); 2.03 (3H, s, Ac).

The corresponding isobutyrate was made in a similar way.

Preparation of methyl 3-acetylmorphine-6-(2'3'4'-tri-isobutyryl)glucuronate.

isobutyryl) glucuronate.

3-Acetylmorphine (0.372g, 1.14mmol) dried by azeotroping with benzene was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (4ml), the tri-isobutyryl imidate ($2; X=OC(NH)CCl_3$, $R^1=Me$, $R^2=COPr^i$) (1.28g, 2.28mmol) and $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ (28 μ l, 0.0323g, 2.28mmol) and 4A molecular sieves added. After stirring at room temperature overnight the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, washed with sodium bicarbonate, water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and the solvent removed in vacuo to leave a pale brown residue (1.53g). This was chromatographed over silica (40g) using $CHCl_3/MeOH$ (40:1 to 9:1) as eluent to afford the product (0.52g, 63%) which can be recrystallised from absolute EtOH as off-white crystals, m.p. = 188-189°C.

Preparation of morphine-6-glucuronide.

To a solution of the above glucuronate in MeOH (24ml) was added 5% aqueous NaOH (6ml) and the mixture was left to stir for 20 hours. T.l.c ($n-BuOH/acetone/AcOH/5\% aq.NH_3/water$ 45:15:10:10:20) showed that there were two components one of which was M6G and the other morphine. The solution was transferred to a beaker and was acidified with glacial acetic acid (7ml) which took the pH of the mixture to 5.5. Shortly after this pH was reached (5 minutes), a

white solid started to precipitate. The suspension was stirred for a further 30 minutes, the solid filtered and washed with MeOH, and morphine-6-glucuronide (0.4g, 52%) was obtained after drying at 120°C for 4 hours, m.p. 240-243°C. More M6G could be obtained by cooling the filtrate.

Preparation of dimethyl morphine-3,6-di
(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate.

To a stirred suspension of morphine (7.02mmol), the triisobutyryl imidate (2) ($R^1=Me$, $R^2=COPr^i$, $X=OC(NH)CCl_3$) (15.79g, 28.08mmol) and 4A molecular sieves in dichloromethane (40ml) at room temperature under argon was added $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$ (3.53ml, 3.98g, 28.08mmol). After only 15 minutes virtually all of the starting material had gone into solution, which was left to stir for 2 days. The solution was diluted with dichloromethane, washed with sodium bicarbonate, water, brine and dried over Na_2SO_4 . Filtration and evaporation afforded reddish brown gummy crystals. Chromatography over silica (225g) using $CHCl_3/MeOH$ (40:1 - 9:1) as eluent gave crude diglucuronate which was crystallised by trituration with EtOH. After filtration and drying the dimethyl morphine-3,6-di(2,3,4-triisobutyryl) glucuronate (4.3g), m.p. 229-230°, was obtained. The filtrate was cooled in a refrigerator to afford a

second crop of product (277mg).

C,H,N analysis: Found: C, 60.6; H, 6.9; N, 1.3

C₅₅ H₇₅ NO₂₁ requires C, 60.8; H, 6.9; N, 1.3.

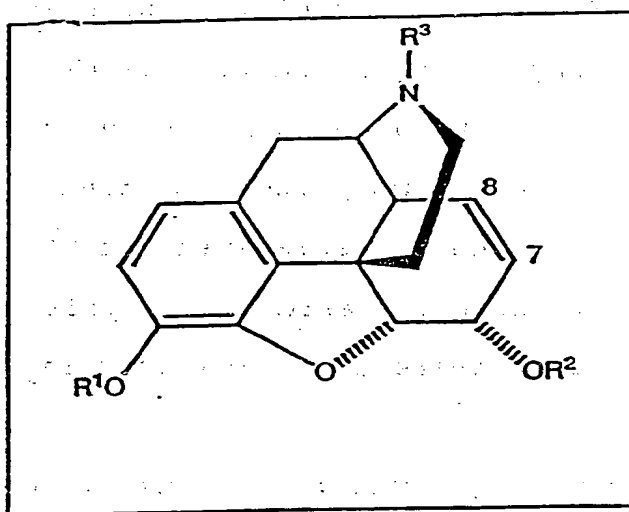
Preparation of morphine-3,6-diglucuronide.

To a stirred suspension of the above dimethyl morphine-3,6-diglucuronate (2g, 1.84mmol) in MeOH (60ml) was added 5% aqueous NaOH (10.3ml). Most of the solid went into solution after 15 minutes and the mixture was left to stir overnight. The clear solution was then acidified with glacial acetic acid to pH6 and the resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with MeOH. Drying at 60° under high vacuum gave crude morphine-3,6-diglucuronide (0.92g) which was recrystallised from hot water/MeOH, m.p. 243-244° (dec.)

It is to be understood that the above described examples are by way of illustration only. Many modifications and variations are possible.

CLAIMS

1. A process for making morphine-6-glucuronide or substituted morphine-6-glucuronide of the following formulae:-



Positions 7, 8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-, dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen) adducts.

Wherein

R^1 = alkyl, aryl, acyl, silyl, phosphate, sulphate, hydrogen or glycoside.

R^2 = glycoside esters, and

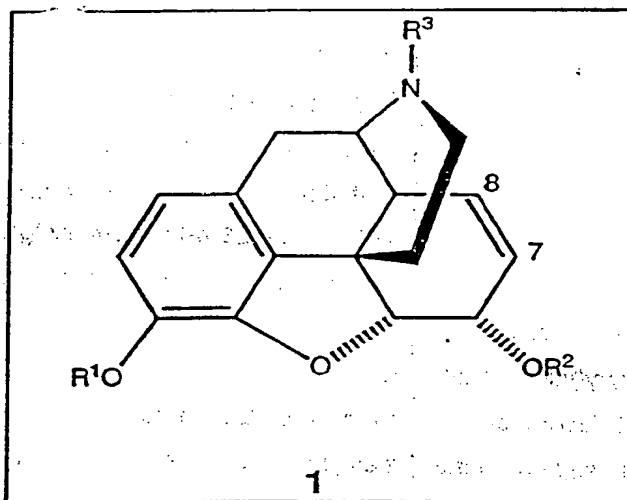
R^3 = alkyl, aryl, hydrogen, $(CH_2)_nX$ where $X = NRR^4$,
alkoxy, aryloxy or halogen.

The method comprising the steps of
conjugating a glucuronate ester and/or
substituted morphine using acid catalysis to
yield the morphine glucuronate derivative,
followed by replacement of R^1 (of formula 1) by
hydrogen and ester hydrolysis of the
glucuronate at R^2 (of formula 1).

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, characterised in
that R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are one of the following
combinations:-

R ¹	R ²	R ³
H	β -D-glucuronyl	methyl
β -D-glucuronyl	β -D-glucuronyl	methyl
acetyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
benzoyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
H	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
<i>t</i> -butyldimethylsilyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
isobutyryl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	acetyl	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	H	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
propionyl	H	methyl
isobutyryl	H	methyl
pivalyl	H	methyl
<i>t</i> -butyldimethylsilyl	H	methyl
methyl	glucuronic acid	methyl
H	glucuronic acid	methyl, \rightarrow O
H	glucuronic acid	(CH ₂) _n X
		X = NRR ⁴ , OR, halogen

3. A process as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the morphine or substituted morphine comprises one of the following formulae:-



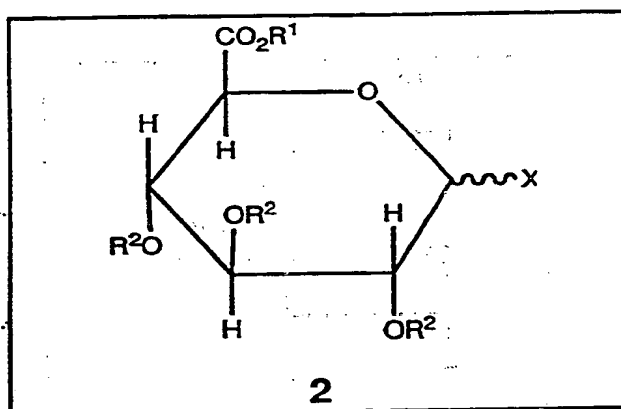
Positions 7,8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-, dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen) adducts.

Wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are one of the following combinations:-

-26-

R^1	R^2	R^3
H acyl silyl alkyl aralkyl	H H H H H	methyl alkyl alkyl alkyl alkyl

4. A process as claimed in any preceding claim, characterised in that the glucuronate ester and substituted glucuronate ester comprises one of the following formulae:-



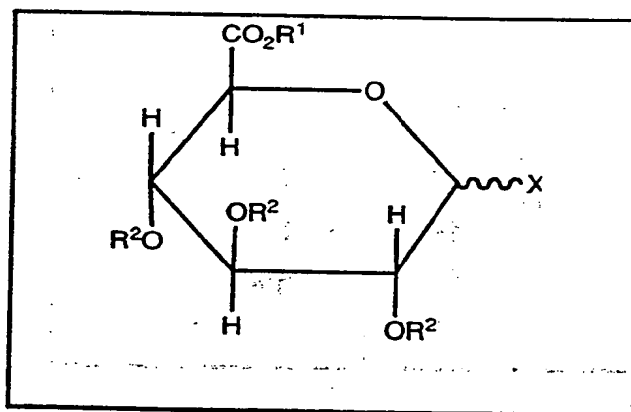
Wherein

R^1 = alkyl or aryl,

R^2 = acyl, silyl, alkyl, benzyl, or aryl, and

X = O-acyl, $OC(NH)CCl_3$, $OC(NH)C(halogen)_2R$,
inorganic ester, e.g. phosphate, sulphate,
derivatives.

5. A process as claimed in any preceding claim,
characterised in that the glucuronate ester and
substituted glucuronate ester comprises one of the
following formulae:-



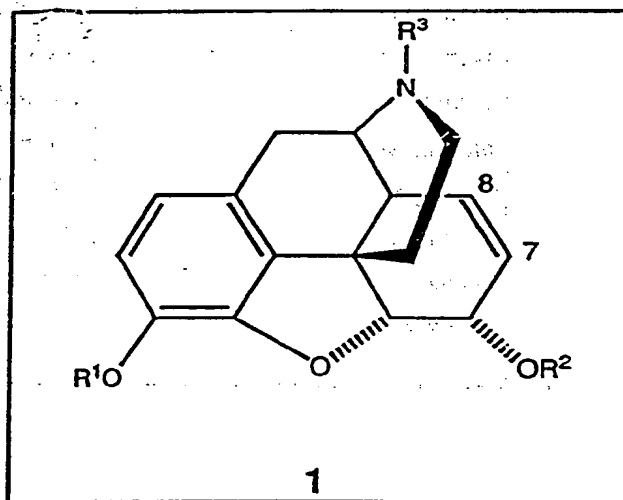
Wherein R^1 , R^2 and X comprise any of the following formulae:-

R^1	R^2	X
methyl	acetyl	Br
alkyl	acyl	O-acyl
alkyl	acyl	OH
alkyl	acyl	O-C(NH)-CCl ₃
methyl	acetyl	α -Cl
methyl	acetyl	β -Cl
methyl	isobutyryl	β -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	α -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	OH (α/β)
methyl	isobutyryl	α -OH
methyl	isobutyryl	α -trichloroacetyl imidoyl
methyl	isobutyryl	Br (α/β)
methyl	pivalyl	β -pivalyl
methyl	benzoyl	benzoyl (α/β)

6. A process as claimed in any preceding claim, characterised in that the phenolic hydroxide group of the morphine-6-glucuronide esters or substituted morphine-6-glucuronide esters is protected.

7. A process as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that the process comprises selective cleavage at position 1 of the glucuronate or substituted glucuronate to give the corresponding hemiacetal.

8. A compound selected from the following formulae:-



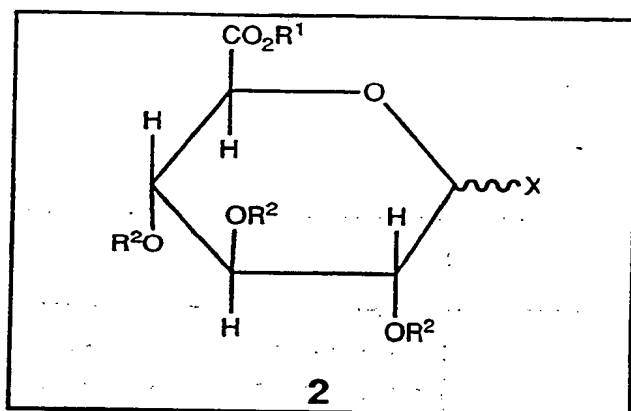
Positions 7, 8 can be olefin as shown or dihydro-, dihydroxy-, hydroxyhalo-, epoxy-, dihalo-, hydrohalo-, hydrohydroxy-, or CXY (X,Y = halogen or hydrogen)

adducts.

Wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 may be any of the following combinations:-

R^1	R^2	R^3
acetyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
benzoyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
H	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
butyldimethylsilyl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
isobutyryl	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	acetyl	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	H	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triacetyl)glucuronate	methyl
methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl β -D-(2,3,4-triisobutyryl)glucuronate	methyl
propionyl	H	methyl
isobutyryl	H	methyl
pivalyl	H	methyl
H	glucuronic acid	methyl, $\rightarrow O$
H	glucuronic acid	$(CH_2)_nX$
		$X = NRR^4$, OR, halogen

9. A compound selected from the following formulae:-



Wherein R^1 , R^2 and X may be any of the following combinations:-

R^1	R^2	X
methyl	isobutyryl	β -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	α -isobutyryl
methyl	isobutyryl	OH (α/β)
methyl	isobutyryl	α -OH
methyl	isobutyryl	α -trichloroacetyl imidoyl
methyl	isobutyryl	Br (α/β)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 92/01449

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.Cl. 5 C07H19/00; C07H13/04; C07D489/02

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System

Classification Symbols

Int.Cl. 5

C07H ; C07D

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched⁸

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	XENOBIOTICA vol. 17, no. 12, December 1987, LONDON pages 1451 - 1471 F.M.KASPERSEN AND C.A.A. VAN BOECKEL 'A review of the methods of chemical' see page 1454 - page 1458 ---	1-9
A	LIEBIGS ANNALEN DER CHEMIE. 1973, WEINHEIM DE pages 570 - 574 VLAHOV J. AND SNATZKE G. 'Über ein verbesserte Synthese von .beta.-Glucosiduronsäure-Derivaten' see the whole document --- -/--	1,7,9

¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

07 DECEMBER 1992

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

21. 12. 92

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

DAY G.J.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category ^a	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
X	JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES vol. 75, no. 8, August 1986, WASHINGTON US pages 787 - 789 SY W.-W. ET AL 'Synthesis of 3-O- and 6-O-Propanoylmorphine - A Reinvestigation and Correction' see the whole document	8
X	JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES vol. 24, no. 2, April 1979, PHILADELPHIA, US pages 312 - 316 SAFERSTEIN R. ET AL 'Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrometry of Morphine Derivatives' see figure 1; table 1	8
X	JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES vol. 23, no. 1, January 1978, PHILADELPHIA, US pages 44 - 56 MANURA J.J. ET AL 'The Forensic Identification of Heroin' see figure 1	8

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(19)



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